"Let's pit down and wait," said my com-

rade; "perhaps the deer will hunt us." We tut down and the hunter and dog disappeared. We waited for them to come back, but they did not come, and just as we not get out for a week at least. had made up our minds that we were abandoned in a strange hand, the sound of crashing bushes attracted our attention. Onto the scene marched six deer, a splendid slag of black coffee, we took the skiff and sounded nhead, with five meek does following their | with a pole all the way across the mouth of the

"There," whispered Jack, "never tell me ghout going after deer. Lay low, and they will come for you. Which will you have, heads or tails for the stag." "Tails"-and

Slowly coming down with the wind, the

50-yard pot shot. As Jack had the buck, I singled out the largest doe, and giving the word we soon just for a second, and then

AWAY THEY WENT. Not all, for in that second of pause Iwo and, so as not to lose her, I volunteered to get bullets were sent and two does fell. The in her and sail her back; but, as we had but stag stunded, but with bead up and horns one compass, I had to go it blind, for I with back, followed the rest.

Rushing forward through the bushes we cut their throatsand then paused to examine the bullet-holes. Mine was bored clean through the heart, but Jack's had received a bullet in the breast from a direction from which he could not have fired.

"I nimed at and hit the buck; look at this and killed her.

Our volicy brought the hunting party together, and cutting off the tails as trophics, we slung the eight hams on a sapling, and leaving the dog enjoying the carcass we went homeword. The two foreigners were till Jack told them that if they wanted any supper they had better take a turn.

When we reached the camp our fishermen had been home long. The trout and other fish were so thick that it was a MERE SLAUGHTER,

and tiring of tish that had no fight in them, they filled their baskets and came home. Around our venison and trout that evening we took council and decided to start back the next noon. The two bunters were anxious to remain longer, but the fishermen | distinctness, that, with a Constitution and a being in the majority, carried the day.

stream, so as to have a leading mark home, nor their delegates in Legislative Assemblies we soon put four miles behind us, and went to cover near a deer run which led to the

fire at the first, Jack the second, and so on. once, and, as a logical consequence, their suc- California. We had hardly taken our places than the cess in war meant the perpetuation of slavery sound of deer calls toward the hills told us | - that and nothing clse. This in ductime bethat they were near. Soon the call was repeated and a stag came swiftly into view, making for the water. In quick succession Massachusetts; nor could this conclusion fail three does followed. Believing that that to acquire control in the councils of the Eurowas all, I opened fire on the stag, and, re- pean powers-willing as they mostly were to loading, dropped a doe. Jack, owing to a see our Union go to pieces-the moment they swelled cartridge-case, got

NO SECOND SHOT, but three deer we considered ample reward

for our two hours' hunt. them into camp. To carry them seemed im- | would not or could not see. They had an idea possible, so we spent an bour in making a that the prejudice against slavery was confined tait of tailen timber, and then placing the pretty much to the Paritans of New England three deer upon it it was pushed off into the and a few cranks of Exeter Hall. Having been carrent. Following along the stream, we kept it meving, sometimes having to swim out to clear it from snags.

It was nearly moon when we sighted the

steam, we then pulled back to the landing, gress since the annexation." shouldered our guns, and walked to the camp. Our arrival minus game was made the subject of much quiet fun, but we could well afford to les the lough go round.

Our lisbermen had been out and refilled German had been nursing the campfire and cooking venison, so that we should have a good supply for the noon meal and the supper in the boat.

that he met on his way down. We found

him employed in repairing the mischief with a needle made from the wire of a beer bottle and thread drawn from a dishtowel. Once which, in lies of a cart, each fellow shoul- night he was pardoned. dered, and dividing our few remaining edibles among those who had the lightest loads, with our dishes hanging around our necks, we and all our camp equipage were goon moving down the road. By 2 o'clock we were all on board and stepming down stream. Now we had the laugh, for the pile of venison soon attracted attention.

avoid going on the mad banks. It was quite dark when we reached the mouth of the giver, and, thinking that our trouble was over, we started ahead full speed, but only to bring up on the bar which closed the lead to nothing but humiliating failure. month of the river.

The German now told us that until the wind changed we could not hope to get away, and that we had tetter go asbore and camp. The lanch

EWUNG AROUND

side-on to The current, and was lying over at ing her farther and farther ou.

The skiff was limited close to the side, and our

into the dark and soon we saw their light on the besch. The next load took the bodding and stores, and the skiff was told to stay ashore. While they was going on Jack and I took the amelior well up the river, as far as the rope and

chain would allow. To do this we had to wade. the water being up to our necks. When it was done, we banned the claim tight to prevent the lauch going on to the bar any farther. Jack, the First Lioutement, and I thought that some officer august to stay in the lanch, but neither one being willing to parmit the other, we all minid. The two saliors also remained. All this time the boat was taking in wave

after wave, and WE WERE ALL WET.

as well as everything in the boat. For a long time we talked then getting sleepy, we tried to be down on the bottom. This we found hard work, as The piace, which was oval form, was too short for our lengths, and just wide enough for all three on edge.

We managed to squeeze in spoon-fashion, L. being the longest, in the middle; but whenever | When the prize money was divided, the Capanyone got tired or cold on one side every- tain got £500 and the sailors 2s. 6d, each. Some body had to turn, for we lay with our knees time after another ship bore down upon them

came us, and we wake at daylight to find the praying for. "I am praying that the bullets lanch once more alloat, riding to the anchor. | may be distributed like the prize money." The tide was in, and this gave us just water enough to keep clear of the bottom. Starting steam we soon got going and went back into the river to deep water, and then anchored, The small boat was ashore, so we fired a guato call it, and soon naw our party on the beach running rapidly up and down in their under-

noises with it. No deer. The German they had capsized the night before, so that all struggied off and get left. The dog got mad | clothes were wet, the provisions lost, and that, and tore the leg out of my trousers. Still far from sleeping, they had been up all night, as a tiger had been

WANDERING AROUND the house trying to get in. They did not know what to do, for the German's man, who lived at the point, assured them that the lanch could

Jack and I having found out what an ass the fellow was in other ways, made up our minds to get the lanch out. So after a venison steak gridled before the fire under the botter and a pot river; only about four inches of water. That would not do; so we began between the Islands and the point. We found a torinous channel, through which we worked the lanch inch by inch, and finally by three in the afternoon we gained the deep water.

The people on shore spent their time drying their clothes, and when at last we were out drove and evidently been frightened, for side, they came on board, a sarry lanking lot. they were continue and seemed rather to be | langery and dispedied. We then have them a looking for shelter than food. If they kept | ventson stock broiled over the coals, Cartailp on as they were coming we should have a had been a suries of accidents, and its finish was printiller.

A strong breeze had been ldowing all day, which impressed to a gate of wind. The skill towing behind ran into the lauch, smashing together. The advancing throng stopped the sudder and delaying us an hour to repair it. Then we had to

LET THE SKIPF GO, my sail went faster than the lanch, and soon was lost sight of.

After running for what I thought to be the proper length of time, I stood over toward the land to turn the point. This, fortunately, I found, and soon got to the ship. The party in the lauch were many hours

behind, for the machinery broke down as they rounded the point, and before it was remired blood." Sure enough he had hit the stag, they had drifted a long distance out to sea. and the butlet glancing had caught the doe | The Captain was quite uneasy, and had a boat prepared to go in search of them, when the lights were seen approaching. We had lost all our venison and fish, so that

our stories were taken with a good deal of allowance, but I was able to sufficiently interest the Captain for him to propose another trip, on which I volunteered to go as pilet, promising disgusted with what they termed our luck, to take the lanch to the mill landing if I was her for days together by the few English and did not offer to help carry the venison | allowed to take entire charge of this second bunt. I will tell you in the next paper, for it was as lucky as the first was unfortunate.

There is an old saying that too many cooks spoil the broth; probably this was one reason why our first trip was a flasco and our second

(To be continued.) Slavery, and Confederate Diplomacy. Mr. John Bigolow gives a chapter of secret history in the May Century. He says, speaking of the Southern leaders:

"They were made to realize, with a cruel public opinion which made slavery the one or in National or State Conventions could meddle with, they were fatally handicapped for the struggle in which they had embarked, They could not throw this Jonah into the sea, The morning was calm, and a heavy white | for it was their only pretext for rebellion; to recame apparent to the people of Europe, where the prejudices against chattel slavery were even stronger and more universal than in began to look about for a plausible pretext for intervention. They found that in whatever direction they put out their hands to help the Confederates they became in spite of themselves the champions of slavery. This was in-The question now arose as to how to bring evitable, but its results the Southern people brought up in the midst of it, it was incomprehensible to them, or at least to most of them, that a man of sound mind should find any-

thing revolting in the 'poculiar institution.' " In selecting John Slidell and James M. Mabost at the landing, embarked, and pushing son as commissioners to further their interests | PRESIDENT DON JOSE MANUEL BALMACEDA. off in the skill we took the raft in tow and abroad, the Confederates were also most unforwent down to the lanch, putting the deer | tunnte. The names of both were associated in Europe with every scheme for the nationaliza-

Thirteen a Lucky Number.

[Detroit Free Press.] The old superstition that the number 13 is unlucky is supposed to buye its origin as far back as the last suppor, when Judas betrayed the backets with trout, while Tong and the | his Lord and afterward bong himself. There are, however, instances where 13 has been a one loaf is added to the dozen for luck.

There is also an account of a British soldler in the reign of William and Mary who was The Doctor, who was our most energetic | court-martialed for having fallen asleep at fisherman, had returned rather the worse for midnight when on soutry guard upon the terwear, having fallen down a steep bank into race at Windsor. He most solemnly declared the water, leaving the larger part of his that he was innocent of the offense, and to stenck 12.

> The court refused to believe that he could hear the clock at that great distance and sontenced him to death, but when a number of people came forward and made affidavit that at each port,

Scutteera School Books,

[Chattenooga Timex.] The fussing over the alleged need of "South ern school books" is one of the rankest folioes provincialism ever perpetrated. What in the name of sense would constitute a "Southern" arithmetical text-book? Can algebra, physics, physiology, geometry, and grammar be local While we had been in the forest the wind | ized? Let us have the best, no matter where had shanged and the water was much lower or by whom produced. We want good text- north side was the warm side of the house, schools. If they make but poor or indifferent books, keep them out. All this burrah for Southern books, Southern literature, Southern magazines, etc., is regarded by Southern writers of merit and aiguity as puerile, and certain to

J. Kercheval, "that Gen. Lew Wallace meted face of orders not to shoot stock. It was in a sharp angle, while each wave, besides dashing | warm weather, and putting them under guard, ever us, humped the boat on the bottom, push- | they were given branches out from trees and told to take turns about every two hours keeping passengers climbed into her. They pushed off | nearly three days, most of the time being compelled to hold the nose with one hand while agitating the fly brush with the other. The agirt was a very laughable affair to all but the sufferers, and the example had a good effect on other would be depredators."

Rapid-Transit Mails.

[Belford's Magazine.] The experiments conducted at Laurel Station Md., make it probable that before long light packages of mail matter will be forwarded by a combination of pneumatic tubes and electric motors at the rate of 150 miles an hour, or 199 miles, allowing for the delays at midway distributing offices. In that way a fifty-letter package mailed at Baltimore on Monday morning might reach San Francisco about Tuesday

Prize Money and Bullets.

[Incudee (Scotland) Courier.] An Irish sailor was on board an English man of-war during an engagement with a French vastel, in which the latter was taken. and the Irishman fell on his knees and began Notwithstanding the wet, sleep soon over- to pray. The Captain asked him what he was

A Proverb Disproved.

Puck. "They say that time is money; but I don't

believe it. "Why not?" "Because rich men never seem to have a

clothes. When the boat came we learned that moment to spare,"

Features of the Republic.

BY CLEMENT CARPENTER.

Glance at Some of the National

-that gave to me the pleasure of seeing for

the first time the shores of far-away We had crossed the Isthmus with its heat, rain, sickness, and general discomfort, carly in the previous September, and for many days had been lazily steaming down the 3,174 miles of coast line between Panama and Valparaiso. We were passengers on the fine boat Puno, of the South Pacific Navigation Company, a commodious, and even pal-

T was a beautiful

morning in early Oc-

tober - the Spring-

time of the far South

atial, steamer of three www #111L decks, 500 feet long, PANEL IN A SANTIAGO a sort of overgrown HOUSE, combination of menagerie and market, built expressly for the trade on the South American coast, and crowded with strange and amusing sights | finds that afforded constant entertainment.

Monkeys and parrots, trained black birds and game-cocks, mulattos, cholos, zambos, Bolivian soothsayers and charm-doctors, were a few of the sights to be seen upon passengers lounging under the gaily-covered awnings of her upper deck.

Our crew was a fine one, our Captain a typical John Bull, weighing about 250 pounds, who wore the blue uniform of the company, had an old Burgundy, TURKEY-GOBLER-RED

color all over his face. His boots, I remember, shone and glistened like a tar-barrel. He was a strict member of the Church of England, a splendid disciplinarian, and everything on that ship was in conformity with the old saying, "in apple-pie order."

We stopped sometimes four times in a day We retired early so as to get a half day's | institution within their borders which was too | on our long journey, and our passengers, as sport, and Jack and I were up and off alone sacred to be decated, the one institution which | well as freightage, were constantly changing. long before daylight. Following up the neither the people of the Confederate States | Long before we reached the Chilean coast the cargo of oranges and lemons and other tropical fruits had found its market; had been traded off or sold as the steamer made her course southward, and we had taken on board quantities of potatoes, nuts, peaches, frost still clung to the grass. This we knew | tain it on board was inevitable shipwreck. The | pears, and grapes of many kinds, fruits and was an advantage. By agreement I was to abolition of slavery meant peace and union at productions greatly resembling those of



During the latter portion of our journey we had loaded great quantities of hides at Giving orders to start fives and get up tion of slavery that had been presented in Con- different ports, and boatload after boatload we found to be a delightful journey of 110 and, kicking and scrambling, they were voyage to the port of Valparaiso,

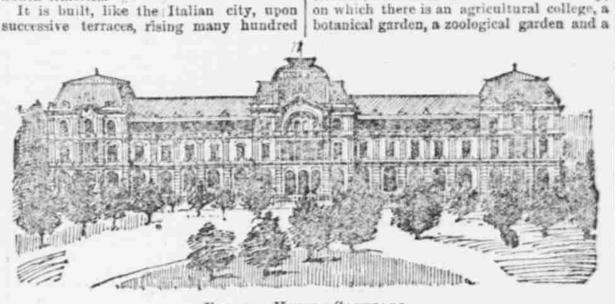
lucky number, as in a baker's dozen, where the coast greatly changed, the lotty orange- stant succession of the most varied and had been constantly in sight, began to show some signs of verdure. We now could see budding trees, which at first glance resem- | cooked fish from the mountain streams. bled those of North America, though in fact prove it swore that he heard the clock Tom of ries as large as our largest plums were substantial dwelling-houses, fountains, and Westminster strike 13 when it should have brought on board, and the air was filled bridges. It is much larger than Valparaiso, is as nothing, and the effect is delightfully with the scent of the beautiful and GORGEOUSLY-COLORED

roses offered for sale by comely flower-girls

more reseated, we packed up our bedding, the clock actually did strike 13 on that same | For the first time we began to realize that had left the North Temperate Zone, passed the entire width of the Torrid, and were the United States, and where the 4th of our country. July comes in the very middle of Winter and Christmas-time is Midsummer. We had reached a region of the earth where the

cold wind from the south. and now we nightly gazed upon, to us, en- city.

sailors call it) had long since disappeared, about every month or so there will be a fire and we now had in full view in the south of importance enough to call out the entire part of the heavens two round clusters of fire department. Then one may see the stars, quite close to each other, called the Chilean gentleman on the streets in every Magellan Clouds," and pronounced by Dar- direction, calling backs and riding to the win the most brilliant of all star groups, fire-a somewhat different way of getting the most wonderfal and magnificent sight to fires than is customary here. of the South Seas. As we near the end of our journey and as resort in and near Santiago; for instance, Valparaiso comes into sight, the view is Macul, the beautiful farm of Madam Isadora strikingly similar to that of Genoa from Cousino, nine miles out of Santiago, com-



ENGLISH HOTEL-SANTIAGO.

between the two cities; for in Genoa one

MESS AND DIRT everywhere, while Valparaiso is now one of

the cleanest seaports in the world. One of the most noticeable things on entering Valparaiso harbor is the tremendous military preparation to be seen on all sides. Fortifications and heavy armaments are upon all the hills, and Peruvian, Chileau, English, French, German, and American war-vessels are anchored on every hand in the spacious roadstead. At every hour of the day you hear the roar of cannon, the morning guns on the hills and forts at 4 o'clock, until the evening salute at 9.

Recalling these war-like scenes in Valpathe entire population of Valparaiso standing upon the hills back of the city. This naval engagement is the theme of many poems in tention in all Chilean history.

I refer to the naval battle in the barbor of Valparaiso between the United States the English frigates Phoebe and Cherub, on the 28th day of March, 1814. The fight began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and terminated at 6:20 o'clock.

The Chilean histories all say that the Yankees fought like lions, but were whipped, of those men, and bearing all their names, in the cemetery at Valparaiso. At this MEMORABLE SEA FIGHT

active. We heard of this boy after he became a man, at Mobile Bay; his name was Farragut.

Mr. Vicuna McKenna, one of Chile's most noted writers, says in one of his histories that in the year 1866 he had the pleasure of meeting Admiral Farragut in Washington, and that the Admiral then told him that he had never in all his life seen a fight as fierce and bloody as that on board the Essex, and that the fight in Mobile Bay was mere child's

play in comparison. The distance from Valparaiso to Santiago of cattle had been brought to the side of our | miles upon a superbly-equipped railroad, the steamer, ropes were thrown over their horns, grades and curves of which are nearly the same as those on the Pennsylvania Central. hoisted by huge derricks and engines up 20 | We passed through villages containing an feet to our market-deck, where they were aggregate population of 27,432 people. The tied in stalls for their comparatively short | country on all sides appears to be very rich | and productive, and going up the mountains As we approached Chile the appearance of from station to station one is afforded a conyellow mountains, capped with snow, which | beautiful views. The cars are surrounded at every stopping-place with girls and boys selling all kinds of fruit, and even freshly-

Arrived at last in Santiago, we found it to they were quite different. White strawber- | be a large city, with many square miles of but not so cosmopolitan. There are, how- thrilling. ever, quite a number of German, French and Italians there in trade, also a few English people. There may be 40 former residents of the United States in the city; three or four we were in a region nearly as far south of of these are wealthy dentists and one of them the equator as we had lived north of it. We | is a very prosperous photographer. There is a | with which they defend themselves against the FEMALE COLLEGE

established there under the auspices of the now in the South Temperate Zone, where | Methodist denomination of the United States, the seasons are just the reverse of those in | in which the teachers are young ladies from

They have a fire department in Santiago something after the style of our old-time volunteer fire department. It is considered a high privilege to belong to this organization, thus when we came in. This delayed us a books. If Southern compilers shall make the to use a homely illustration; where the and only the better classes, the sons of tich great deal, for we had to steam slowly to best, by all means put their books in the warm wind came from the north and the and influential families, are firemen. The fire companies are called bomberos, and their | in this country. We had long since lost sight of the fa- entertainments and exercises always have a miliar stars of the Northern Hemisphere, prominent place in the daily papers of the brought about by intemperance. There are

tirely new constellations. The "Southern | Sanday afternoon is frequently taken up

out to two soldiers who had shot a cow, in the The way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up | Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Saturday night, and no one is expected to repeople in run down or weakened state of health, | Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its conclusively proves the claim that this medicine | kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs

For That Tired Feeling

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Last spring it did us a great deal of good, and we run down. I began taking Hood's Sarsoparilla, felt better through the bot weather than ever and after using two bottles I find my appetite before. It cured my wife of sick headache, and restored, my nervous system toned up, and my relieved me of a dizzy, thed feeling. We shall certainly take it again this Spring." J. H. PEARCE,

> "Hood's Sarsaparilia has driven off the rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsapa-Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have been convinced that Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest medicines in the world. dark room for six weeks. We tried everything I say this for the benefit of all other tired out, run down, hard-working women. Hood's Sarsaparilla until we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Her eyes at | is not only excellent as a blood purifier, but for all once began to get better, and now she is entirely other female complaints, even if of long standing," Mrs. M. A. SCARLETT, Northville P. O., Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Cross" appeared nightly above the horizon, by a parade of all these fire companies, with growing brighter and brighter as we went | bands of music, banners, etc. Fires are not farther south. Our "Big Dipper" (Char- as common as with us, for the reason that all ley's wagon, as the German and Scandinavian | buildings are of brick, stone or adobe; but

There are some beautiful places of public the Mediterranean; indeed, Valparaiso prising about 3,000 acres in the highest state might very properly be called the Genoa of of cultivation. There is also the Quinta Normal, a fine farm in the center of the city,

feet above the sea; it is in climate the coun- | school of arts and trades. Altogether this terpart of that of Italy, and has a large Ger- farm contains about 150 acres, and is a sort man, English, and Italian trade. In point of of panoramic encylopedia of everything cleanliness, however, there is no comparison | about the country.

Then there is that far-famed and curiouslybeautiful hill, Santa Lucia, rising 700 feet from the level plateau upon which the city is built, with huge banks of geraniums upon its sides, English ivy trained over its rocks and walls, and covered with beautiful statuary, flower-beds and grottoes, exquisite bits of SHRUBBERY, AND PLEASANT PATHS.

Besides all these natural attractions there are upon this hill a fine swimming bath, a magnificent library, a Catholic chapel, two fine restaurants and dance-halls, and a splendid theater. To crown all, every path and road and projection is in the night time lighted with electric lights. All in all this is one of the most delightful, pleasant and attractive places in the world.

From the base of this hill to the railway raiso harbor, we are reminded that it was | depot is the Alameda, or street of delights, a once the theater of a most bloody and fierce | magnificent avenue, 610 feet wide and over naval battle, which shed luster on the navy | four miles long, shaded by grand old forest of the United States, and was witnessed by | trees and bordered by residences of all kinds, from the humble cabin to the splendid palace. Its monotony is broken by little open squares, in which are many fine pieces of statuary, the most notable of which is a bronze equestrian the literature of Chile, and wins great at- statue of Gen. O'Higgins, the famous Chilean liberator.

Among the prominent buildings in Santiago are the Camera or Legislative chambers, the frigate Essex, Commodore David Porter | Public Library, the National University, and a the father of the late Admiral Porter), and large number of very fine churches; the mint is also a very attractive building. At one time
its window-gratings and window-frames were
its window-gratings. At one time
its window-gratings and window-frames were
its window-gratings and window-frames were
its window-gratings. At one time
its window-gratings and window-frames were
its window-gratings and window-frames were
its window-gratings. and Peru they were taken out and coined into

A singular fact in connection with this building is, that in sending out the plans for its and in two hours the Essex lost 127 men of erection from Spain, some 200 years ago, a misthe 225 that composed her crew. There is a | take was made, and the plans for the mint in fine monument now erected to the memory | the City of Mexico came to Santiago, and those destined for the Chilean mint went to the former city. Before the mistake could be corrected by the means of communication of those days, both mints were under process of conthere escaped with his life a boy of 14 years struction and were finally completed as they of age; the Spanish histories describe him as | had been begun. We therefore now see in Sanof small stature, bright-eyed, strong and tiago the building intended for the City of

Mexico. I cannot close this description of Santiago without saying something of its citizens as well as of the people of Chile in general. First, it must be understood that Chile is

where society follows certain ruts, and where, to a certain extent, there is a nobility, where the controlling class is not numerous, but very wealthy, and, as we say here, "very select." European manners prevail everywhere, and the middle and upper classes of Chile-in fact, all above peon, or serving class-fairly rival the Parisians of similar rank in the good taste and elegance of their dress. On the short railway journey from Santiago to Valparaise, the gentlemea of the country invariably travel with an extra hat in a fine band-box, and with a cane, and the ladies with three-and I have sometimes counted as many as four-parasols, all finely encased in silken bags and carried by

their servants. The majority of Chilean ladies are of more than average size. They are tall, graceful and shapely in form to a remarkable degree. They are of the voluptuous and langorous type, with magnificent shoulders and dove-like necks. The face is oval, the chin strong, with divinelycut mouth and glinting white teeth. Their noses-well, I can't describe a woman's nose, and will not try, but their eyes are lustrous wells, and when they look straight at you out of their depths of gray or blue a thousand miles

They appear in public with a true queenly bearing, to the production of which the French modiste always contributes her full share. To them Paris is the only shrine of fashion, and they are apt pupils in all the latest fashionable extravagances. Their toilets are perfect arsenals assaults of time. The men of Chile are born cavaliers. Even

a natural grace which no amount of training could ever produce with our northern people. THE WORKING OR LABOR CLASS of the country are very intemperate, and the dreadful extent of drunkenness is the first thing that impresses itself upon any visitor to the

the small boy of the country moves about with

country, and is a matter of most universal comment. The working classes are fading away before it as the Indians were swept away Four-fifths of the death rate of the country is times in every year during certain festivals that it is impossible for days together for employers of any description to get their laborers

How Lew Wallace Punished Narauders.

[Indianapella Journal.]

"I remember a punishment," said Capt. W.

The Wallace turted In Lew Wa cover from it until Tuesday morning. In this matter, among the lower classes the vomen are as bad as the men. I have walked morning after the celebration of some great National festival in commemoration of some

> feet. I could count them in groups of tens and twenties, lying indiscriminately, men and women, dead drunk, all over the ground, The educated classes of Chile have some very curious ideas of life in its practical, everyday phases. They are, like all Spaniards, very proud and sensitive and amazingly envious and jealous, particularly of their country. I have seen many examples of their peculiarities in articles that I have read from time to time in | Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C. the Spanish papers, many of them labored edi-

dead and the wounded were lying under my

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF MURDERS in this country, and arguing from such premises that there could not be much law or order here; calling us a great mob, etc. They are always rilla." Thomas Burnell, 99 Tillary street, very particular, by the way, to style us the United States of North America, and they think we are guilty of the most unpardonable assurance in calling ourselves the United States of America.

torials attempting to show by statistics the

Another matter most frequently recalled to the minds of their readers by the journals, not only of Chile but of all South America, is what they call our conquest of Mexico. In all the school histories of Chile it is called that, and our war with Mexico is universally considered by all the educated classes as an inexcusable war for territory. A few observations upon the learned profes-

sions of Chile may not be out of place. First, as to the law and the administration of justice; The legal profession is, to all appearances, next to the theological, the most favored. About every 50th man of the cultivated classes of the country glories in the title of "Abogado." Of course only a respectable minority of these

limbs of the law actually engage in its practice; by far the larger number entering the profession as the end of a liberal education. It is perhaps needless to remark that those who thus devote themselves to jurisprudence merely for the sake of broader culture, belong to the

wealthy aristocracy. As to the courts, they impress one as if well established and equipped for the administration of justice; and that, too, independently of the assistance of the idle, gaping crowd, such as is usually drawn to our judicial proceedings through no better impulse than curiosity. To the average citizen of the United States the

DIGNITY AND SECRECY of the Chilean judicial tribunals is a matter of annoyance and astonishment, and it requires an immense amount of "red tape" and circumlocution to secure admission to the sacred portals of Justiera. It must be confessed, however, that the universal decorum observed in the Chilean courts would, or at least ought to,

put the courts of most of our States to the In Chile they seem to be able to transact legal proceedings without elevating their feet above their heads and sighting the Judge over the toes of their boots. The Chilean lawyers do not, when in the heat of argument, support themselves by grasping the furniture nearest within reach, nor by planting a foot upon a chair placed in front. And, strange to say, no matter what the temperature, the Chilean bar never appear in their shirt-sleeves during the trial of causes. As tobacco chewing is not a national custom with them, spittoons form no part of the interior ornamentation of their

It is also possible for a Chilean lawyer to argue a law point without taking a dray-load of law books along with him. So complete in all their details are the regulations of all their courts that no umbrellas or canes are allowed in the court-rooms, and while there no one would so forget himself as to sit with crossed legs; but what would astonish a Yankee more than anything else in this connection is the fact that in the law courts, as well as in all egislative and deliberative assemblies, the peakers, as a rule, remain seafed, which peculiar custom gives such proceedings more of a conversational than oratorical air.

The medical profession of Chile is, as it ought to be, under strict Governmental supervision, the Government going so far as to require the physician or surgeon to attend the funerals of his victims. Sickness or urgent professional engagements alone constitute a valid excuse for their absence, in which case the physician's buggy and servant follow the hearse. The reason for this regulation is undoubtedly public. policy, which, the world over, in the absence of any other explanation, is held responsible for so many legal enactments.

With reference to the theological profession, the Roman Catholic Church rules supreme, though not to the exclusion or prohibition of other forms of worship. The Government tolerates, with much liberality, the exercise of forms of worship other than the Roman Catholic; still it does not encourage propaganda in any faith but its own. Its tendencies in this regard are manifested, perhaps, more strongly in the kind of immigration which Chile solicits, it having resulted in many populous settlements of South-German Catholics in the SOLDIERS' madefinal proof on the same before June 21, 1874. W. E.

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